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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/335,268	06/17/1999	JOHN S. HENDRICKS	026880.00020	6270
4372 7590 05/17/2007 ARENT FOX PLLC 1050 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 400 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			EXAMINER PAULA, CESAR B	
			ART UNIT 2178	PAPER NUMBER
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/335,268	<b>Applicant(s)</b> HENDRICKS, JOHN S.	
	<b>Examiner</b> CESAR B. PAULA	<b>Art Unit</b> 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 January 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 13-21, 23-29, 40-50, 52-58 and 74-82 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 13-21, 23-29, 40-50, 52-58 and 74-82 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/28/06.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to the RCE amendment, and IDS filed on 1/31/2007.

**This action is made Non-Final.**

2. In the amendment, claims 13-21, 23-29, 40-50, 52-58 and 74-82 are pending in the case.

Claims 13, 20, 28, 40, 42, 49, and 57 are independent claims.

3. The rejections of claims 13-19, 40-50, 52, and 54-58 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lucas et al, hereinafter Lucas (Pat. # 5,499,330, 3/12/96, filed on 9/17/93), in view of Cassorla et al, hereinafter Cassorla (Pat. # 5,146,552, 9/8/92, filed on 2/28/90), and further in view of Kuno et al, hereinafter Kuno (Pat. # 5,467,102, 11/14/95, continuation filed on 8/31/93), have been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

4. The rejections of claims 24, and 53 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lucas, in view of Cassorla, and further in view of Levine et al, hereinafter Levine (Pat. # 5,625,833, 4/29/97, continuation filed on 4/7/93), have been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

***Priority***

5. Applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 120 is acknowledged CIP of 08/160281, **filed on 12/2/93.**

***Information Disclosure Statement***

6. The IDS filed on 9/28/2006 has not been considered by the Examiner, because it was resubmitted on 1/31/2007. The IDS filed on 1/31/2007 has not been considered by the Examiner, but will be considered at a later date, since the foreign references need to be retrieved from a remote location.

***Drawings***

7. The drawings filed on 6/17/1999 have been approved by the examiner.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

9. Claims 13, 15-19, 40-42, 44-50, 52, 54-58 and 74-75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kuno et al, hereinafter Kuno (Pat. # 5,467,102, 11/14/95, continuation filed on 8/31/93).

Regarding independent claim 13, Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch mechanism makes it

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possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, and turning one of the display screens off— *an electronic book, and a viewer having a plurality of hardware screens, each capable of being physically and electrically attached to and separated from each other connected and disconnected; receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least one page; determining the number of hardware screens currently attached in viewer --* (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 59-67).

Moreover, Kuno discloses the display of a document on the screens A and B of the notebook-- *formatting the selected page for display on the screens of the viewer; providing the selected page for display across the screens of the viewer* (col.4, lines 36-67, col.6, lines 1-67, col.7, lines 31-col.8, line 28, fig. 7-8).

Claim 15 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 12, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 13, Kuno discloses the widescreen display of a document across the two screens as a single display (col.7, lines 15-31). In other words, the document objects that are displayed in one screen are magnified, and displayed across the two screens.

Regarding claim 17, which depends on claim 13, Kuno discloses the display of a document pages on both screens separately (col.6, lines 1-67). In other words, using this mode

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when in the widescreen mode, would reduce the object to be displayed in one of the screens instead of both screens.

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 13, Lucas teaches the display of document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, fig.1, 3-4). In other words, the document objects are detected and those that are displayed in the foreground are magnified, and the document objects in the background are reduced.

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 18, Kuno teaches the display of a document pages on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch mechanism makes it possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, and turning one of the display screens off, and on depending on the mode desired by the user (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 59-col.4, line 10, col.5, line 35-col.6, line 67).

Claims 40-42, 44-48 are directed towards an apparatus for implementing the steps found in claims 13, 15, 13, 15-19 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 74, which depends on claim 13, Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch mechanism makes it possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, and turning one of the display

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screens off—*variable number of screens* (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 59-67).

Regarding claim 75, which depends on claim 74, Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch mechanism makes it possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, and turning one of the display screens off—*variable number of screens* (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 59-67).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 20-21, 23, 25-29, 49-50, 52, and 54-58 remain, and 76-82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lucas et al, hereinafter Lucas (Pat. # 5,499,330, 3/12/96, filed on 9/17/93), in view of Cassorla et al, hereinafter Cassorla (Pat. # 5,146,552, 9/8/92, filed on 2/28/90).

Regarding independent claim 20, Lucas discloses the display of multiple documents, which contain strings, images, etc.--*the displaying step includes displaying the content from the information source as an inset image within the displayed portion of the document--* on a screen or viewer. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints—*receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least a portion and content from an information source --* for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-9).

Moreover, Lucas teaches the display of separate document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects over a network, such as a LAN—*information source via a network* (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col. 9, lines 30-14, col.18, lines 7-col.19, line 20, fig.3-4). In other words, the document objects are displayed, and formatted simultaneously as commanded by the user. Lucas fails to explicitly disclose: *an electronic book*. However, Cassorla teaches the highlighting, and annotating electronic books, which contain (col.3, lines 7-35). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lucas, and Cassorla, because Lucas teaches the organization of documents in an intuitive way (col. 1, lines 31-54). This would provide the benefit of allowing a user to read the electronic book in a more effective fashion using a display method that is more intuitive.

Claim 21 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 12, and therefore is similarly rejected.



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Regarding claim 23, which depends on claim 22, Lucas teaches the moving, and displaying of the document objects or pieces of paper in a screen(col.10, lines 29-50).

Regarding claim 25, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the displaying of document objects or pieces of paper in a tiled fashion—*side-by-side* (col.10, lines 29-67, fig. 3-4).

Regarding claim 26, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the display of document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects—*information source* (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, fig.1, 3-4). In other words, the user tiles the document pages in a U-shaped configuration, thereby uncovering background documents hidden documents in the foreground—*reversing a position of the displayed portion*.

Regarding claim 27, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the display of document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects—*information source* (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col.4, lines 3-9,fig.1, 3-4). In other words, the user tiles the document pages in a U-shaped configuration, thereby uncovering background documents hidden documents in the foreground—*receiving a video signal as the content from the information source* to display the document objects as commanded by the user.

Regarding independent claim 28, Lucas discloses the display of multiple documents, such as scanned documents, which contain strings, and images—*inset image--* on a screen or viewer.

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A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints—*receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least a page and content from an information source* -- for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-9).

Moreover, Lucas teaches the display of separate document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects over a network, such as a LAN—*information source via a network* (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col. 9, lines 30-14, col.18, lines 7-col.19, line 20, fig.3-4). In other words, the document objects are displayed, and formatted simultaneously as commanded by the user. The user tiles the document pages in a U-shaped configuration, thereby uncovering background documents hidden documents in the foreground—*display a portion of the page otherwise concealed by the inset image*. Lucas fails to explicitly disclose: *an electronic book*. However, Cassorla teaches the highlighting, and annotating electronic books (col.3, lines 7-35). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lucas, and Cassorla, because Lucas teaches the organization of documents in an intuitive way (col. 1, lines 31-54). This would provide the benefit of allowing a user to read the electronic book in a more effective fashion using a display method that is more intuitive.

Regarding claim 29, which depends on claim 28, Lucas teaches the moving, and displaying of the document objects, such as scanned images or pieces of paper in a screen(col. 1, lines 50-54, col.10, lines 29-50). In other words, the image and the document object is moved to a new location by the user, and displayed by the computer.

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Claims 49-50, 52, and 54-58 are directed towards an apparatus for implementing the steps found in claims 20-21, 23, and 25-29 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 77, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the display of separate document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects over a network, such as a LAN—*text from an additional electronic source* (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col. 9, lines 30-14, col.18, lines 7-col.19, line 20, fig.3-4).

Regarding claim 78, which depends on claim 77, Lucas discloses the display of multiple documents, such as scanned documents, which contain strings, and images on a screen or viewer. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-9).

Regarding claim 79, which depends on claim 77, Lucas discloses the display of multiple documents, such as scanned documents, which contain strings, and images on a screen or viewer. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints for defining parent-child relationships—*linking*-- among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-9).

Claims 80-82 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 77-79 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

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Regarding claim 76, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the display of separate document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects over a network, such as a LAN (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col. 9, lines 30-14, col.18, lines 7-col.19, line 20, fig.3-4). In other words, the document objects are displayed, and formatted simultaneously as commanded by the user. The user tiles the document pages in a U-shaped configuration, thereby uncovering background documents hidden documents in the foreground—*display a portion of the page otherwise concealed by the inset image.*

12. Claims 14, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Kuno et al, hereinafter Kuno (Pat. # 5,467,102, 11/14/95, continuation filed on 8/31/93), in view of Failla (USPat.# 5,128,662, 7/7/1992, as disclosed on pto-892 mailed on 4/13/2006).

Regarding claim 14, which depends on claim 13, Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B). Kuno fails to explicitly disclose: *formatting the page for display on three screens*. However, Failla teaches a display made up of at least four screens (col.6, lines 12-67. fig.2, 16-17). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use three screens, because Failla discloses making it easy to read documents presented on the screens (col.2 , lines 20-67).

Claim 43 is directed towards an apparatus for implementing the steps found in claim 14, and therefore is similarly rejected.

13. Claims 24, and 53 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lucas, in view of Cassorla, and further in view of Technology Update, WORDPERFECT CORPORATION INTRODUCES WORDPERFECT 6.0 FOR DOS, [http://www.nfbnet.org/files/word\\_processing/WP60.TXT](http://www.nfbnet.org/files/word_processing/WP60.TXT), 3/24/1993, hereinafter Worperfect 6.

Regarding independent claim 24, the limitations are directed towards the limitations of claim 20, and therefore are similarly rejected. However, Lucas discloses the display of multiple documents, which contain strings, and images, on a screen or viewer. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints—*receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least one page* -- for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49- col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-9). Lucas fails to explicitly disclose: *wrapping around the displayed content from the information source*. However, Wordperfect 6 teaches automatically wrapping a images around text (page 2, parag.5, page 4, parag.5). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lucas, Cassorla, and Wordperfect 6 to wrap text around objects inserted into the document contents, because of all the reasons found in Wordperfect 6, including wrapping text powerfully around an image object (pages 1-2, 4. This would have allowed a user to present easily objects together with text in a document.

Claim 53 is directed towards an apparatus for implementing the steps found in claim 24, and therefore is similarly rejected.

***Response to Arguments***

14. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 13-19, 40, 42, 49, 57, 41, 44-48, 50-52, 54-55, 58, 14, 43, 74-82 have been considered but are not persuasive. The Applicants indicate that neither Kuno, nor Cassorla teach an electronic book having hardware screens capable of being physically and electrically attached to and separated from each other (pages 29-30). The Examiner disagrees, because first of all having a capability for being attached and separated is a broad terminology, which could mean that there is a possibility of it taking place if enough effort is put forth. It does not mean that it is the screens are attached or separated physically and mechanically. Even if this was what the claim language recites, Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch mechanism makes it possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, and turning one of the display screens off— *an electronic book, and a viewer having a plurality of hardware screens, each capable of being physically and electrically attached to and separated from each other connected and disconnected; receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least one page; determining the number of hardware screens currently attached in viewer --* (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 59-67).

Further, The Applicants indicate that Lucas does not teach simultaneously displaying on a viewer a selected portion of an electronic book and content from a separate information source including at least the combination of receiving a request from a subscriber for displaying at least a portion of the electronic book and, afterward, receiving a request for simultaneously displaying the content from a separate information source, wherein the separate information source is at

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least one selected from the group consisting of a second electronic book, a television signal, a video signal, a still photo, content from the Internet, and electronic book electronic links, and displaying the content from the information source as an inset page, fully inset within the displayed portion of the electronic book, as recited in amended claim 20 (page 31).

Applicant's arguments filed 1/31/2007 have been fully considered but they moot.

Regarding claims 24, and 53, the Applicants indicate that Lucas does not teach wrapping around the displayed content (pages 32-33). The Applicants are directed towards the rejection of this limitation above as necessitated by newly found prior art.

#### ***Conclusion***

I. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Truong (Pat. # 5,099,331 A), Koppulu et al (USPat. #5,581,686 A), and Forcier (USPat.# 5,220,649 A).

II. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.


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Any response to this Action should be mailed to:  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

- (571)-273-8300 (for all Formal communications intended for entry)

  
**CESAR PAULA**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**  
5/11/2007